

# MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

P. O. Box 1031

Norfolk, Nebraska 68702-1031

VOLUME 18 - NUMBER 72

July, 1997

4th QUARTER

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1973

Meeting date and time - 3rd Tuesday of each month not including December

7:30 p.m. - First Baptist Church - 404 Benjamin Ave., Norfolk, NE.

OFFICERS: President - Lottie Klein Vice President - Margerie Fuhrmann-3805

Secretary - Ginger Houser Treasurer - Donald and Dorothy Monson

Newsletter Editors - Joyce Borgelt and Jeanne Rix

Library located at home of Harold Lyon, 604 So. 14th Street, Norfolk, NE Phone 402-371-2589

## DUES: Due September 1 of each year

\$6.00 for individual or \$8.00 per couple

\*\*\*\*\*

## FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

It is hard to believe that one-half of 1997 has been spent and we are two months away from Labor Day and the beginning of another school year.

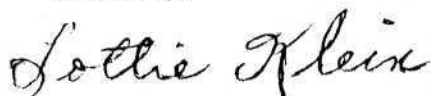
The first of June I attended the 98th gathering of the Hemenway clan. A relative unknown to many of us came with many pages of his genealogy research. What a valuable find of another branch of the Hemenway clan! We members are looking forward to the 100th reunion. Plans are being made to make this event a very special memorable fun time.

I recently have done some armchair traveling by reading "Undaunted Courage" by Stephen E. Ambrose. The story is about the travels and explorations of Lewis and Clark as they bravely searched and explored land, rivers, animal life, plant life, and weather as they traveled westward.

July's meeting will be an outing visiting the Wisner museum. In August the genealogy group will have their annual picnic. In September the elected officers will begin the 1997-1998 term. The president will be Lotty Klein, Vice-president Audrey Polensky, Secretary Ginger Howser, and Treasurers Don and Dorothy Monson.

May each of you genealogists have a pleasant and profitable summer in your genealogy research.

Sincerely,



Lottie Klein

Please notice the library location listed in our heading. We appreciate all Harold has done. He keeps information organized and accessible and is willing to open up his house. His only request is that we call him to set up a date to do our work. It is a joy to go there and do our research. Tell him thanks when you see him.

## REMEMBER ME? OLD GLORY!



**S**TARS AND STRIPES-----  
"Some people call me OLD GLORY, others call me the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, but whatever they call me, I am your flag, the flag of the United States of America. Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you.

"I remember some time ago people lined up on both sides of the street to watch the parade and naturally, I was leading every parade, proudly waving in the breeze. When your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it over his heart.. remember? And you, I remember you. Standing there as straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat, but you were giving the right salute. Remember your little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you, with her right hand over her heart.. remember?

"What happenend ? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a few more stars since you were a boy. A lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago.

"But now I don't feel as proud as I used to. When I come down your street, you just stand there with your hands in your pockets and I may get a small glance, then you look away. I see the children running around and shouting.. they don't seem to know who I am. I saw one man take off his hat and then look around. He didn't see anybody else with their's off, so he quickly put his hat back on.

"Is it a sin to be patriotic anymore? Have you forgotten what I stand for and where I've been? Take a look at the memorial honor rolls sometime, of those who never came back, to keep this Republic free.. one nation, under God. When you salute me, you are actually saluting them.

"Well, it won't be long until I'll be coming down your street again. So, when you see me stand straight, place your right hand over your heart.. and I'll salute you, by waving back and I'll know that..... you remembered."

This short essay was shared by former state Sen. Richard Peterson of Norfolk..

Source: Timely Topics-  
AARP/SCSEP July 1995



## WHAT IS AN AMERICAN?

An American.. is one who believes in the right of men and women of whatever creed, class, color or ancestry to live as human beings with dignity becoming the children of God.  
An American.. is one who believes in the right to be free; free not only from crushing coercions of dictatorships and regimentation, but free for that way of life where men may think and speak as they choose and worship God as they see fit.

An American.. is one who believes in the right to vote, the right to work, the right to learn, the right to live and, what is equally important, in the right to be different; for he knows that if we ever lose the right to be different we lose the right to be free.

An American.. is one who believes in democracy, not only for himself but for all his fellow-Americans. By democracy he means not simply the rule of the majority but the rights of minorities; and those minorities have rights, not because they are minorities, but because they are human beings.

An American.. is one who believes in the responsibility of privilege. What he asks for himself, he is willing to grant to others; what he demands from others, he is willing to give himself. His creed is not alone, "Live and let live," but "Live and help live."

An American.. is one who acts from faith in others, not fear of others; from understanding, not prejudice; from goodwill, not hatred. To bigotry he gives no sanction; to intolerance no support.

When we are these... We are Americans.

By-Harold W. Ruopp

**DEAR HELOISE:** Because so many people are becoming more and more interested in their roots, I suggest that we plan better now for the future.

Frequently, people will clip a news item or an obituary of a family member and send it to others or store it away, but they fail to clip the top of the page showing the source (the name of the newspaper) and the date it appeared.

In later years, the name and date of the newspaper will make it much easier for researchers who are tracing their genealogy.

I suggest they just cut out the corner containing the name of the newspaper and the date, and tape it to the clipping.

MARY S. GREENE

Source: Norfolk Daily News 5/3/95  
-38- July, 1997 - 4th Quarter

# Rules Guide Way to Display Flag

BY NICK HARDER  
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

Two hundred twenty years ago — June 14, 1777 — the Continental Congress passed the Flag Act, establishing procedures for displaying the flag and what it should look like. As millions of Americans honor July Fourth by displaying the flag outside their homes, it's unfortunate that many of those flags will be displayed incorrectly.

"Resolved, that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

No, you aren't stuck in a time warp. That's a portion of the Flag Act. Granted, we've added a few states, and stars, since then, but the basic rules for display have stayed pretty true.

Most people don't have large flagpoles. They fly their flags from a staff

inserted in a holder attached to their homes. It's pretty hard to fly the flag incorrectly when this method is used. But people often keep the flags displayed once the sun goes down. Flags left flying at night are supposed to be lighted. Technically, it's illegal to fly the flag at night without a light shining on it.

If you've got a flag just out to mark a holiday but want to keep it out in the evening, a little temporary illumination is easy. If the flag and staff are within 10 feet of soil, use a stick-in-the-ground spotlight holder with a plug-in cord. You can buy this in many hardware stores and home centers for about \$15.

It's also easy to attach a small metal spotlight holder to an area of the house near the flag. All you need is a drill, a screwdriver and the holder that comes with the spotlight-holder kit.

Not lighting a flag at night is only one mistake many people make when

displaying the flag at home. Another is how it's displayed on a wall or hung from a balcony. When it's displayed horizontally, the field of blue with white stars should be in the upper left as the flag is seen from in front. If the flag is displayed vertically, the same rule applies on the location of the star field; upper left.

Also, always let the flag fall free. If you've hung it from a wall or whatever, don't fasten the bottom. It's proper to fasten the upper corners.

And never let the flag touch the ground. That may be difficult if you're only one person handling a 10-foot flag. Ask another person to help.

One final caution. An American flag that's well worn, perhaps even torn, should be disposed of properly. Fold it and contact an American Legion or VFW post. They'll know how to take care of it.

Source: Sunday Omaha World Herald, July 6, 1997

---

## THE RIGHT NAME FOR THE RIGHT COUSIN

Conversation on the subject of who is related to whom often bogs down over terminology, particularly when it comes to defining cousins.

\*Your **first cousin** is your parent's brother's or sister's child. However, the first cousin's child is not our second cousin, as is sometimes thought to be the case, but your **first cousin once removed**. The child of the first cousin once removed is your **first cousin twice removed**, and his child your **first cousin three times removed**.

\*Your **second cousin** is your grandparent's brother's or sister's grandchild. That second cousin's child is your **second cousin once removed**, his child your **second cousin twice removed**, and so on.

\*And your **third cousin**? It's your great-grandparent's brother's or sister's great-grandchild. The third cousin's child is your **third cousin once removed**, his child your **third cousin twice removed**.

\*Some other occasionally misunderstood terms:

**Siblings** -- have parents in common. Brothers and sisters are siblings.

**Grandnephew (or grandniece)** -- the grandchild of your brother or sister.

**Great-aunt (or great-uncle)** -- the sister or brother of our grandparent.

**Great-grandaunt (or great-granduncle)** -- the sister or brother of your great-grandparents.

**Stepfather (or stepmother)** -- the husband of your mother (or the wife of your father) by a subsequent marriage.

**Stepchild** -- the child of your husband or wife by a former marriage.

**Stepsister (or stepbrother)** -- the child of your stepfather or stepmother.

**Half-sister (or half-brother)** -- the child of your mother and stepfather, or of your father and stepmother, or of either parent by a former marriage.

**In-laws** -- your connections by the law of marriage (as distinct from relatives by blood); in particular, your husband's or wife's relatives and your own brother's wife or sister's husband.

**Ancestor** -- the person from whom you descend "directly," such as a grandparent or great-grandparent.

**Descendant** -- the person who descends "directly" from you, such as a grandson or great-granddaughter.

**Lineal relations** -- those in the "direct" line of ascent or descent such as a grandfather or great-granddaughter.

**Collateral relations** -- those relatives who are "linked" by a common ancestor, such as aunts, uncles, and cousins.

Submitted by Ione Dixon

Source: Northeast Nebraska Genealogical Soc., Lyons, NE Spring 1997

MCGS - Vol 18 - 72

-39-

July, 1997 - 4th Quarter

# Public library will mark 20th year at present site

By ESTHER WINCHELL  
Special to Daily News

The Norfolk Public Library, 308 Prospect Ave., will celebrate its 20th anniversary on Friday, July 11, with an open house from 2 to 4 p.m. Everyone is invited to attend.

The present 22,000 sq. ft. building was newly constructed and opened July 11, 1977. The library itself is 91 years old.

The Norfolk Woman's Club founded the Norfolk Public Library in 1906 with a starting collection of 400 books. The library became tax-supported in 1908.

In 1910, the library moved into a new building at 803 Norfolk Ave., built with a \$10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie, the steel tycoon.

Ted Smith is the current director of the library, and the staff presently numbers 20 with 13 full-time and seven part-time employees.

The library has approximately 80,000 books and subscriptions to about 250 periodicals.

The Reference/Outreach Department is supervised by Judy Hilkemann, with reference assistants Gerry Williams and Nancy Zaruba on duty. The main focus of the department is to provide general reference and research assistance to the public in person and over the phone.

Some of the special collections in the department include a

large poetry collection, a Nebraska history and reference collection, the Norfolk Daily News on microfilm back to 1888, an extensive genealogy collection and Nebraska census microfilm.

With the department's Local Area Network (LAN), four people can simultaneously search CD-ROM informational discs. It has been in constant use since it was added two years ago. Internet access for the public is the latest addition.

Gladys Maxwell is the outreach coordinator who serves people unable to come to the library because of physical limitations. She takes large print books, talking book machines and other items to individuals in private homes, retirement complexes and nursing homes.

Acquisitions/Circulation Clerk Gloria Brown handles duties in the Technical Services Department including processing all new and donated items coming into the library.

SALLY STAHLCKER, head of Technical Services, and Marge Wagner, then use OCLC, a bibliographic utility, with a worldwide database for cataloging purposes. Dorothy Bernstrauch finishes the cataloging process by typing and applying labels.

Doug Collier is the Circulation Department supervisor who oversees all processes involved in sharing the library's collec-

tions with its patrons. Staff includes Lu Hayford, overdues clerk who prepares notices for mailing. Gloria Brown also helps out as a circulation clerk. Jane Juhlin is the adult page who prepares books for shelving.

Youth Services Librarians Karen Drevo and Marci Retzlaff head the Youth Services Department. They provide reader advisory and bibliographic assistance to children, parents, teachers and college students on a daily basis.

They also plan and promote the library collection and programs such as storytime, the annual summer youth reading programs, activities for Children's Book Week, National Library Week and the annual Youth Literature Festival. Department pages are Joe McKibbin, Kelly Niemeyer and Terry Kuchar.

Marci Retzlaff serves as inter-library loan librarian, and Lynn Ferguson as Library Director Ted Smith's secretary as well as ordering library materials. Leland Peters and Willard Eggerling are part-time custodians.

The Norfolk Public Library also provides interlibrary loan service, whereby books, magazine articles and audio-visual materials can be obtained through a network of libraries across the nation at minimal cost.

Source: Norfolk Daily News - July 9, 1997

**PERMANENT COPIES** .... If you make copy on archival quality paper, you can expect it to last up to 150 years. The image is made of carbon black mixed with a plastic binder that is fused onto the paper with heat. The carbon black is not light sensitive nor will it dissolve in water. If the toner is fused to the paper properly, you should have a relatively permanent copy. This applies also to computer laser printed copies, but not ink jet copies. (Consider this an argument in not relying entirely upon computer memory media for "permanent" document or information storage. Consider how many changes computer storage mechanisms have undergone in the past ten years and ask yourself how your children will decipher the computerized information that you will leave behind).

The Illuminator, 1995

**TIPS ON PHOTOCOPYING** .... Try interposing a piece of 100% polyester organza between a black and white glossy print and the glass plate of a regular photocopy machine. The resulting copy will often be not only acceptable, but better than the unfiltered copy at a fraction of the cost of laser copies.

Greater Omaha Gen. Soc., Vol 21, No. 6, 1997

Source: Northeast Nebraska Genealogical Soc. - Spring 1997

MCGS - Vol 18 - 72

-40-

July, 1997 - 4th Quarter

# PRESERVING FAMILY DOCUMENTS

by Linda L. Beyea

from Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly, Summer 1995

For those of us who appreciate and want to know more about our family history, finding or inheriting original family documents is an exciting prospect. So often those documents - the pages of our family history - are lost or destroyed, sometimes intentionally.

Family documents like birth and marriage certificates, old letters, newspaper clippings, diplomas, child's papers, military records, etc. deserve to be cared for and preserved. Just like an heirloom piece of jewelry or furniture, our family documents can be passed on to be cherished by future generations.

Unlike a ring or a chair, however, paper documents require special treatment in order to ensure a long life. The following is a list of elements that pose a danger to your documents and suggestions for what you can do to protect them:

- Perhaps the greatest threat to paper documents is damaging acids which result from the paper making process. Chemicals used in making paper from wood pulp react with light and the environment to produce acids that cause paper to yellow, become brittle and eventually disintegrate. Moreover, lignin - a naturally occurring substance in plants - contributes to the deterioration of paper. Paper documents need to be stored in an acid-free environment, such as an archival storage box, acid-free folders, or polyester film sleeves.
- Acid migration from one document to another is also a problem. Documents should be separated by interleaving sheets of acid-free paper or tissue.
- Light - especially direct sunlight - can bleach ink from documents and can react with the chemicals in paper to produce acids. Documents should be stored away from sunlight.
- Heat and humidity are dangerous as well. While exposure to heat can dry documents, causing them to become brittle, humid conditions can lead to the growth of mold and mildew and will weaken paper fibers. Professionals do not agree on a specific recommended level of relative humidity for storage (their figures range from no greater than 40%

all the way up to a maximum of 70%). But since most of us do not have a clue as to the relative humidity in our homes, the most practical advice is to keep your collection in a dark, dry and cool place. Never store documents in an attic or basement. A closet in a bedroom, for example, would be a reasonable location.

- Objects such as paper clips and staples can rust or tear papers. Potentially harmful items such as these should be removed from documents before storing them.
- Tape and other adhesives contain acids which will actually eat away at your documents. Never use tape or glue to mount or repair a damaged document. Acid-free adhesives are available for safe repair.
- Storing documents folded places stress on paper fibers. The creases are particularly susceptible to deterioration. Documents should be unfolded and stored flat.

## SOME FINAL GUIDELINES INCLUDE:

- It is a good idea to photocopy documents onto acid-free paper, so that even if the document cannot be preserved, the information can.
- Organize and inventory your collection to make identification and retrieval easier, thus reducing wear and tear on your documents.
- Avoid writing on documents. If you must, however, use a No. 2 pencil. Never use a ballpoint or felt-tip pen that could stain or bleed.
- Never attempt to repair a valuable document. Contact a professional conservator for help.
- Finally, large or historically significant documents can be shared with others when donated to an archives.

The Maryland State Archives has developed a kit specifically for preserving individual collections. This paper Preservation Kit enables anyone to care for their family documents as described in this article. For more information and a free brochure, write or call: My Time, PO Box 8247, Warwick, RI 02888, telephone (401) 941-1073.

#####

#### HOW LONG DID IT TAKE?

Coming to America took:

In 1824, 68 days from Rotterdam to Baltimore

In 1832, 58 days from Bremen to Baltimore

In 1843, 66 days from Bremen to New Orleans

In 1854, 47 days from Le Havre, France to New Orleans

In 1854-1890 most sailing ships used steam auxiliary engines when there was little or no wind. However, many sailing ships remained in service and their fares were lower than the faster steamships. In 1893, a steamship came from Ireland to New York in only 10 days. (via Fox Valley Gen. Soc. Appleton, WI and Tree Branches, Glendive, Mt.)

#### POLYGAMY IN GERMANY?

In the years following the Thirty Years War, 1618-1648, when the population fell from 16 million to about 4 million, teenagers were encouraged to marry young, priests were permitted to marry and raise families, and polygamy was advocated and sanctioned. A law in 1650 gave men in Northern Bavaria permission to have up to 10 wives. (via Twigs and Branches, No. Cent. Ill. Gen. Soc.)

#### FUTURE CENSUSES

It has been suggested that the Census Bureau be encouraged to include the maiden name of each married woman on future census records. Express your opinion to Mr. Harry Scarr, Acting Director of the Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. It would help to send copies to your Senators and Representatives.

#### TERMINOLOGY

Terminology involving the dead is sometimes obscure. When finding a the term *relict or consort* on a tombstone or legal document, it applies to a married woman in relation to her husband. If it states that a woman was the consort of the man, he was alive when she died. If it says she was the relict of the man, he predeceased her. (Via Westward into Nebraska, Greater Omaha Gen. Soc.)

#### EARLY IMMIGRANTS

**HESSIAN:** German troops used by the British in the Revolutionary War.

**HUGUENOT:** French Protestants who fled from religious persecution, They first went to Prussia, the German Palatinate and then came to America. Those in the French West Indies escaped to the southeastern coast of America. Others went to England and Ireland.

**LOYALISTS:** Those men who sided with the British during the American Revolution and who settled in Ontario, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

**MENNONITE:** A Swiss Protestant group formed in 1525 who were followers of Menno Simons, which migrated to America by way of Alsace, England and Russia. They settled primarily in Kansas, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

**MORAVIAN:** The United Brethren is a Protestant group formed in Bohemia about 1415 which spread to Poland, Prussia, Germany and England.

**PALATINES:** In 1688, Louis XIV of France began persecuting German Protestants from the west bank of the Rhine River. Queen Anne of England helped a group to come to America in 1708. More than 2000 arrived in New York in 1710 and settled along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers.

**QUAKER:** The Society of Friends was formed in England in 1648. Early restrictions brought them to New Jersey in 1675 and some 230 English Quakers founded Burlington, New Jersey in 1678. William Penn was granted the territory of Pennsylvania in 1681 and within two years there were about 3000 Quakers living there.

**SCOTS-IRISH:** The descendants of the Presbyterian Scots who had been placed in the northern counties of Ireland by British rulers in the early part of the 17th century. Most came to America from 1718 until the Revolution. They settled first in Pennsylvania, then moved south and then westward to the frontier.

**WALLOON:** From southern Belgium, the language of the Walloons is a dialect of the French. Cornelis May of Flanders, Holland, and about 30 to 40 families came to America in 1624 and established Fort Orange. This town is now known as Albany, New York. (via Columbine Gen. and Hist. Society, by Lorine Schulze, The Olive Tree Genealogy) Source: Prairie Pioneer Gen. Soc. Dec. 1996

LAND RECORDS  
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cash Receipt- A cash sale of land.

Certificate of Purchase- The final certificate issued after 3 to 5 years giving full land ownership to the entryman.

Declaratory Statement- A statement filed by the settler indicating an intention to claim a specific tract under the pre-emption laws.

Entry- The term "entry" denotes the filing at the land office the documents required to make a claim for a homestead or pre-emption right, and as preliminary to the issuing a patent for land.

Entry, additional homestead- a homestead entry which is made by an individual for public lands additional to those he had already acquired under the homestead laws; the total area covered by his original homestead and additional homestead entries not exceeding the maximum area allowed for the class of homestead entry involved.

Entry, desert land- An entry of irrigate able arid agricultural public lands under the act of March 3, 1877, as amended, which the entryman reclaims, irrigates, and cultivates in part and for which he usually pays \$1.25 per acre.

Entry, final-An entry for which a final certificate has been issued.

Entry homestead- An entry initiated under the homestead laws, which provides for the issuance of patents to entrymen who settle upon and improve agricultural public lands.

Entry, reclamation homestead- A homestead entry, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the act of June 17, 1902, which provides for the homesteading of public lands within reclamation projects.

Entryman-One who makes an entry of land under the public land laws of the US General Land Office-US Government land office where an entryman filed his paper work.

Final Certificate-A document issued by the land office after the claimant had completed all requirements to make proof on a tract of land.

Homestead Law-A victory for 19th century land reformers, the Act of May 20, 1862, gave 60 acres of "free" land to settlers. The law required that an entryperson be a citizen(or have declared intent to become one), head of a family, or over 21 years of age. They had to maintain a residence and farm the land entered for five years. A settler could, if they had complied with the conditions of residence and cultivation, commute their entry to a cash purchase by paying the minimum price per acre. Initially commutation could be made at any time after entry. In 1869, the Land Department ruled it should be go sooner than 6 months after settlement had been made. That time was extended to 14 months bay Congress in 1891. The law was repealed, except for Alaska in 1976. In Alaska, the law expired in 1986.

Kinkaid Act- A 1904 special homestead law which applied only to the western and central portions of Nebraska (primarily the Sand Hills). This act allowed 640 acre homesteads in the designated areas, except for lands set aside a being suitable for irrigation.

Lot- A quarter of a quarter section, containing 40 acres.

Military Bounty Land Laws- The practice of the federal government before the Civil War to give veterans public lands in reward for their service.

O & G Permit- Permit issued for purpose of exploring for oil and gas on the public domain. Issued under the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

Patent-An instrument conveying title to land. Usually the original conveyance of state or province land to and individual or group.

Pre-emption- Prior right claim.

Pre-emption Law- Preemption allowed actual settlers on public lands to purchase their claims at the minimum price. The first preemption law was enacted in 1799, after which, Congress continued to enact temporary preemption measures from time to time. A permanent preemption law came with the passage of the Act of September 4, 1841. This legislation permitted an individual to settle and cultivate up to 160 acres of surveyed public land. The law was later amended to allow for settlement on unsurveyed lands. The law, with certain exceptions, was repealed in 1891.

Range- any series of contiguous townships situated north and south of each other. Ranges of townships are numbered consecutively east and west from a principal meridian.

(Cont. from page 43)

Relinquishment-The transfer of title to right-of-way, encompassing developed or undeveloped land from the current right of way title holder to another governmental authority.

Section- A square tract of land, approximately one mile in length on a side, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Soldiers and Sailors' Homestead Law- The act of June 8, 1872 gave Union veterans of the Civil War the right to count up to four years of service toward the five year period needed to prove up on a homestead entry.. The law was later extended to veterans of later conflicts. Those who had taken advantage of the Homestead Act prior to 1872 (later amended to 1874), and had taken less than 160 acres, were permitted to make up the difference. The lands taken could be selected anywhere on the public domain, as long as they were subject to entry under the Homestead Act.

Stock-Raising Homestead Law- This was the last major settlement law. Enacted on December 29, 1916, this legislation provided for 640 acre entries on public lands classified as chiefly valuable for grazing and forage crops. Residence and certain improvements were required. Passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 made this law ineffectual.

Three-Year Homestead Law- The Act of June 6, 1912 reduced the time needed to perfect a homestead entry from 5 to 3 years. Residence and cultivation requirements were also modified. Repealed in 1976.

Timber Culture Law- This 1873 legislation offered 160 acres of public land to an individual willing to plant 40 acres of trees. Later amendments changed planting and time requirements. Residence on the claim was not required. The act was of little success. Repealed in 1891.

Township- Normally a quadrangle approximately 6 miles on a side with boundaries conforming to meridians and parallels, containing 36 sections, some of which are designed to take up the convergence of the east and west township boundary lines or range lines. The word township is used in conjunction with the appropriate range and numbered consecutively north and south to indicate the coordinates of a particular township with reference to the initial point of base line.

Tract book- A narrative journal-like record which is an index to and digest of all essential actions which affect public lands used by a general land office. Twelve townships, each with 36 sections, are recorded in one ledger book.

#### TRACT BOOK ENTRY ABBREVIATIONS

Cash-Private cash sale or sale at auction  
CE-Cash Sale (E=entry)  
D.S.-Declaratory Statement  
G. C. Stock-Railing Homestead Act of 1916?  
H- Homestead Act  
Hd-Homestead Act  
Hds-Homestead Declaratory Statement  
HE- Homestead Law (E=entry)  
Home- Homestead Act  
H. S.-Homestead Act  
MB-Military Land Bounty Warrant  
MBLW-Military Land Bounty Warrant  
M.L.W.Military Land Bounty Warrant  
O &G Permit-Oil and Gas Permit  
Pre- Preemption Law  
MB- Military Land Bounty Warrant  
PA Cash- Preemption? Precash- Preemption Pre41 Preemption Law  
P.S.I.T.-Public Sale-Isolated Tract Act of 1846 or 1912  
R.D.S.- Reservoir Declaration Statement under Act of Febr. 26, 1897  
S.D.S.-Soldier's Declaratory Statement  
Sale-Cash sale  
Script- Land acquired for a specified number of acres  
SHE- Stock Raising Homestead Act  
TC-Timber Culture Act  
TCE-Timber Culture Act (E=entry)

Source: Prairie Pioneers Gen. Soc. Grand Island, NE., - Dec 1996





# CUTTING, SHOCKING, STACKING AND THRASHING OAT CROP AT PROPER TIME



**Harvesting a Crop of Oats**

Oats usually are cut with a grain binder, though in the drier sections the header or the combined harvester and thrasher is used occasionally. When the straw is very short, due to drought, or when the crop is badly lodged, cutting with a mower may be necessary. The grain may then be raked and put into cocks, which should be built so as to shed rain. The proper time to cut oats is when they are in the hard dough stage. Cut before this time the grain is not well filled, it shrivels in curing, and is light in weight. If allowed to become fully ripe before cutting, a considerable part of the crop shatters out and is lost in harvesting. The danger of damage from storms also is increased. When a large acreage is to be harvested it is advisable to begin cutting soon after the grain passes out of the milk stage, as otherwise a considerable part of the crop is likely to become too ripe before it can be cut.

## SHOCKING

If the grain is ripe or in the hard dough stage when cut, it may be placed at once in round shocks, which should be capped to prevent damage from rain and dew. The best quality of grain can be obtained under these conditions. If the grain is green or if the bundles contain many weeds, they should be allowed to cure for a few hours before shocking, and then should be placed in long shocks, which may or may not be capped. Long shocks allow the sun and air to penetrate much more readily than round ones and are to be preferred when the grain is cut green or when conditions for curing are not favorable. If long shocks are capped properly, they protect the grain from weathering quite as well as round shocks. Grain that is wet from dew or rain should be allowed to dry before it is shocked. In sections where strong winds prevail during harvest season capping is not advisable, as the caps blow off and the cap sheaves may be injured by contact with the ground.

Long shocks may be built by setting up two bundles with the flat sides facing, the tops together, and the butts several inches apart to allow circulation of air between them. The next pair of bundles should be set up alongside the first in the same way, with the tops leaning slightly toward the first pair. The shock is completed by setting another pair at each end and then placing single bundles with the flat sides in the opening between each end pair. If desired, more than ten bundles may be placed in long shocks. In capping long shocks the first bundle should be put on with the butts pointing in the direction from which the prevailing winds come and covering the heads of the bundles in that end of the shock as completely as possible. The second cap should then be laid on the other end of the shock in the same manner, with the heads overlapping those of the first. Two bundles will cover an ordinary long shock with considerable overlap, but if the shock is very large more than two caps may be needed.

## STACKING

Whether oats should be stacked or allowed to remain in the shock until they are thrashed depends very largely on local conditions. If they can be thrashed from the shock after they are cured, but before they are injured by weather, the best course to pursue depends on the relative costs of shock and stack thrashing. Investigations show that stacking adds about one to one and one-half cents a bushel to the cost of producing oats. As thrashing outfits are often not available when they are wanted and as consequently the grain is likely to be injured by weathering, stacking is generally advisable, particularly in the humid section.

When grain is stacked, it is important that the stacks be well built. If the stacks are put up so carelessly that they will not shed water, the grain might better be allowed to stand in the shocks. The bottoms of the stacks should be raised from the ground slightly by laying down old rails or other material to keep the straw from coming in contact with the earth, thus preventing the absorption of moisture from below. The shape of the stack is less important than the manner in which the bundles are laid. Thought round stacks probably shed water better than the long ricks sometimes built.

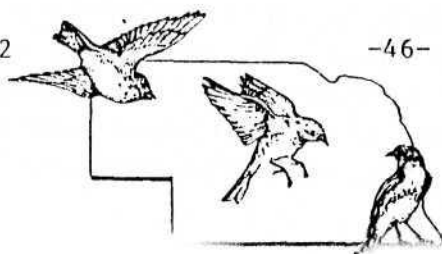
## THRASHING

As previously stated, it is cheaper to thresh directly from the shock if the work can be done while the grain is still in good condition. Thrashing from the shock is often subject to delay from rains, however, as the work must wait until the bundles are dry. This may mean the loss of one or even two or three days after heavy rains. On the other hand, if the grain is stacked, thrashing may be resumed almost as soon as the rain stops. Grain may be thrashed from the shock either before or after it has gone through the sweat. If it is thrashed before it goes through the sweat, it will sweat in the bin, but if it is dry-thrashed it will not be injured. If the grain is damp when thrashed, it sweats too much and is likely to become hot and be damaged by burning. Stacked grain should be allowed to go through the sweat before it is thrashed.

The separator should be well cleaned before thrashing is begun, particularly if it has come from a neighbor's farm where a different variety of oats is grown or if some other grain has just been thrashed. Cleaning the separator also prevents the bringing of weed seeds from other farms. The operation of the machine should be watched carefully to see that all the grain is removed from the straw. It is much easier to do a clean job of thrashing when the grain is dry than when it is moist.

The straw should be run into the mow, where it can be kept under cover or, if it must be stacked outside, the stack should be built carefully so that it will shed water.

Source Battle Creek Enterprise 13 June 1918





## MARRIED MAN RECLASSIFIED

Among the married men of Madison county who have been place in Class I and are now subject to military service are C. W. Quandt, Ray Peterson, C. L. Jones and Herbert Bottorff of Battle Creek. Quandt has the local agency for an oil company, Peterson has a half interest in a soft drink establishment, Jones is proprietor of a barber shop, and Bottorff is of the firm of Bottorff & Son, cement workers. Mr. Quandt has enlisted the navy and will take special mechanical training at some technical school. Mr. Peterson says he will not ask exception and will arrange his business affairs so he may leave when the call comes.

\* \* \* \*

## Another Star-Mail Man Called

For the second time within two years a proprietor of the Madison Star-Mail has been called to the colors. F. A. Wolf, who purchased the plant from Frank Conley when the latter was called, is now in the service and is receiving mechanical instruction at the Nebraska state university. Ray Evans, for as number of years formen of the Newman Grove Reporter, has taken charge of the Star-Mail. It will be remembered that Ray resurrected the old Battle Creek Republican and conducted it for a few months

\* \* \* \* \*

## Car Stolen

The Ford touring car belonging to Col. T. D. Preece which was stolen in Norfolk Sunday Evening was located a few hours later on the road about three miles north of the city. Mr. Preece owes the return of his car to the fact that the lights went out and the thieves were forced to abandon it and return to town. The police hope to secure evidence which will convict the guilty parties.

Source: Battle Creek Enterprise 20 June 1918

SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA, MARRIAGE DATA AND CEMETERY RECORDS .... The Sarpy County Historical Museum in Bellevue, Nebraska, has computer indexes of Sarpy County marriage licenses and cemetery records which are available at the museum. Marriage records date from 1857, the year Sarpy County was formed. This service is a valuable resource for family researchers who have roots in Sarpy County.

MAPS ..... A Genealogist recently ordering maps from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) reported that if you call their information number 800-USA-MAPS (800-972-6277) you only get recorded options about various things concerning maps. But if you call 1-800-345-7627, you get a live breathing person answering the phone, and you can order the free catalogs and indexes, or buy the wonderful 7.5 series of topographical maps for the entire U.S. There is no better map for genealogy purposes—they show every mountain, valley town, and many churches and cemeteries, plus other places with a name.

Prairie Pioneer Genealogical Society, Oct., 1966

**We welcome the following New Members to our society:**

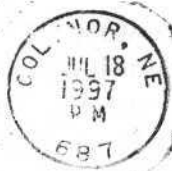
- Verda Fisher - 910 South 16th Street, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-1926
- Wilber and Julie Koenig - 1307 South 2nd Street, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-9087
- Charlene Kolterman - 1909 Maurer Drive, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-2887
- Jeffrey L. Lofthus - 1220 Hayes Ave., Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-379-9642
- Marlyn and Betty Low - P. O. Box 97, Battle Creek, NE 68715-0097, 402-675-2617
- Dale and Jean Masters - 608 East Bluff Street, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-2902
- Della M. Moore - P. O. Box 205, Battle Creek, NE 68715-0205, 402-675-5002
- Dennis Newland - 613 Magnet, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-0101
- Audrey Nitz - 310 South 15th Street, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-644-7861
- Jan Schlink - 710 South Cactus Wrent Street, Gilbert, AZ 85296-1134



**The following members have new addresses:**

- Age Anderson - 84826 U. S. Hwy 81, Lot #77, Norfolk, NE 68701, 402-371-8531
- Marlene Edens - E. 3825 State Rd 29, Menomonie, WI 54751, 715-235-2942
- Celia M. "Ginger" Howser, P. O. Box 407, 202 So. 5th St., Battle Creek, NE 68715-0407, 402-675-<sup>5006</sup>~~0407~~
- Edward Otjen - 2105 High Mesa Drive, Hinderson, NV 89012,
- Jennifer J. Prange - 700 Mulder Drive, Lincoln, NE 68510-3942

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*  
 \* MADISON COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY  
 \* P. O. Box 1031  
 \* Norfolk, Nebraska 68702-1031  
 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*



Bernice Dewey  
 306 E. Prospect Ave  
 Norfolk NE 68701

*"That's your tummy, Jeffy.  
 Your heart is up higher."*